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Appropriations for the Army.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

MARCH 19, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OUTHWAITE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 6373.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the letter of estimates as relates to the Army, including appropriations for its support for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, submits a bill for that purpose and recommends the passage of the same.

The appropriations for the same purpose for the four preceding years were as follows:

Law of 1890-'91.....	\$24, 231, 626. 79
Law of 1891-'92.....	24, 613, 529. 19
Law of 1892-'93.....	24, 288, 499. 82
Law of 1893-'94.....	24, 225, 639. 78
Estimates for 1894-'95.....	25, 342, 918. 52
This bill appropriates.....	23, 568, 284. 68

As will be seen, the above figures show that this bill carries \$657,355.10 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and \$1,774,633.84 less than the estimates for the coming fiscal year. The amount carried in this bill is \$720,215.14 less than the appropriation in the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

For pay of the Army this bill appropriates \$13,040,934.68, while the law for the present year provides for \$13,256,789.78 for the same purpose, decreasing the total sum \$215,855.10.

Your committee find that the reduction would not in anywise effect proper disbursement of the funds, according to law, and leaves an ample sum. There is no likelihood of a deficiency in any of the items relating to pay of the Army, and even if there should be in one or two items, the Paymaster-General can, by the terms of the bill, transfer a portion of one fund to the payment of another, so that there is no danger of a deficiency.

The chief reductions (as will be seen in the statement appended), in this part of the bill, for the pay of the Army, as compared with the law of 1894, are for pay of officers of the line, \$25,000; service pay for officers, \$47,670; service pay of enlisted men, \$25,130; pay of officers on the retired list, \$30,000; retired enlisted men, \$17,000; commutation of quarters of commissioned officers, \$35,000; allowances for travel, retained pay, etc., \$86,790.67; mileage of officers, \$20,000. There is one large increase of \$100,000 in the item of "pay of enlisted men," which was necessary because the sum appropriated for the last year

was not sufficient to meet the disbursements. The present number of enlisted men is nearer that allowed by law than usual.

Your committee has submitted a few matters of new legislation in this part of the bill which will tend to a reduction of expenditures in the future and will also increase the efficiency of the Army, as follows:

The first important new legislation is such as provides for reducing the number of major-generals in the Army to two and giving the one in command of the Army the rank of brevet lieutenant-general, with the pay and emoluments of that office. Appended to this report will be found a letter (marked A) from the former Secretary of War, Hon. S. B. Elkins, concerning a bill pending during the Fifty-second Congress to revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States. Also, a letter from the present Secretary of War inclosing the former letter and concurring in the same.

The committee were of the opinion that the commanding general should have a rank and title superior to all others, but that the full rank of lieutenant-general should not at this time be conferred. This change in existing law effects an economy of least \$25,000 in the items of appropriations in the bill. The reduction in salaries is but \$4,000, but this legislation will result in the reduction of the number of departments of the Army by one, and it is estimated that the increased expenditure to the Army resulting from the establishment of headquarters of the officer commanding a department is at least equal to \$25,000. But a portion of this increased expense does not come out of the pay of officers of the line, but it is distributed through several items in the expenditures of the Army.

The next change in existing law is in the repeal of the third section of the act approved July 29, 1886, entitled, "An act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of general-service clerks and general-service messengers of the Army.

That section is as follows:

SEC. 3. That the provisions of law relating to the retirement of enlisted men shall be construed to include "general-service clerks" and "general-service messengers," and, for the purposes of retirement, they will rank as follows:

General-service clerks of class three with first sergeants of the line; general-service clerks of class two with sergeants of the line; general-service clerks of class one with corporals of the line; general-service messengers with privates of the line.

It will be seen that the effect of this law is simply placing upon the retired list men who are clerks or messengers, whose duties are no more arduous, dangerous, or patriotic than thousands of similar civilian employes in the great departments of the Government. True, they are enlisted men in the Army, but even this is not necessary; and they are on that footing that they might also be put upon the retired list, yet they can not be detailed for any service other than clerical or messenger work, according as they are enlisted. So far none of these men have reached the age of retirement, and your committee were of the opinion that civilians should not be placed upon the retired list. As the period of service upon the completion of which an enlisted man may be retired is thirty years, there is no good reason or sound policy why employes of this character, in the prime and vigor of manhood, should be placed upon the retired list.

It is well to repeal this legislation now before the precedent is established.

The next new legislation is that which provides that when the office of Chief Signal Officer shall become vacant thereafter that office shall be filled by a colonel only.

This proposition is submitted not only upon the score of economy, but also in conformity, to some extent, of the recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer.

The recommendation was as follows:

While the act approved October 1, 1890, placed the Signal Corps of the Army on a permanent basis, yet the future of its officers is not encouraging. The great difference in rank between the Chief Signal Officer of the Army and that of the next officer of the corps, its major, renders it probable that, in case of a vacancy, the office of Chief Signal Officer would devolve upon some selected officer of the line. Denied promotion tends to the deterioration or prevents the complete military development of officers thus affected. Unless there is contemplated a general reorganization of the entire staff, without, of course, affecting the vested right for further promotion of any staff officer under the present system, the Chief Signal Officer, in justice to the junior officers of his corps, recommends independent legislation. It is apparent that no reorganization would be practicable which did not reduce the number of officers and decrease expense.

It is recommended that whenever the position of Chief Signal Officer becomes vacant the chief of the corps be thereafter a colonel, with two assistant chiefs, one with the grade of colonel and the other of major, to be promoted from the lower grades, and that the two inferior offices thus vacated should be discontinued. This would decrease the number of officers by one, and reduce the expenses of the corps by several thousand dollars annually, while affording that promotion which is one of the incentives to zealous and efficient service. * * *

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

The committee submit new legislation for the reduction of the number of officers in the medical department from 193 to 158. This reduction is made entirely from the officers of the lowest grade in that department—the assistant surgeons. When this department was reorganized by law in 1869, there were 210 military posts and stations in the country. This number has already been greatly reduced, so that there are now but 120 military posts and stations, and a still further reduction is proposed and will be effected within a few years. It is evident that if 193 officers in this department were sufficient when the number of posts and stations were 210, there can be as great a reduction as is proposed in this bill, when the number of posts and stations is reduced to 120.

The pay alone of the officers of the medical department amounts to \$525,230. The pay of the hospital corps, which consists of 587 privates is \$215,000. Pay of hospital matrons is \$12,000. The current expenses of the medical department, \$160,000. To these items must be added commutations for quarters to officers, mileage and traveling expenses of officers of the department, rations, traveling expenses and clothing of the enlisted men, which is, at least, \$100,000. In addition to these expenses there are employed in the medical department 138 civilians at an annual expense of \$176,380, making a total annual charge for the medical care and attention of an army of officers and men numbering 28,542, of \$1,188,610. This shows an average pro-rate of \$41.50 per annum.

In time of peace, these men and officers should be, generally speaking, in sound health, physically and mentally. The medical department in addition to rendering medical and surgical services to the Army, in every manner, also, has charge of all matters pertaining to medical science, which relates to or is connected with this service. This should be taken into consideration in estimating the whole value of its services. But certainly sufficient appears by the foregoing figures and statements to require at this time quite as much of a reduction in the number of officers in this corps as will result from the

proposed legislation. But some further matters are submitted to sustain the conclusions of the committee.

A report of the Surgeon-General is appended (marked B) showing the assignment of the several officers of the medical department. This report gives information as to the number of officers and men at each post and of the medical officers and their assignments to duty. An examination of it will show clearly that such reassignments could be made and such provisions for the employment of medical attendants at small posts in the vicinity of cities and lessen the numbers of medical officers in proximity to each other as easily to affect the saving of the services of the 35 reductions proposed.

It may be necessary in several instances to employ outside attendance of physicians for these smaller posts, but that can always be done and efficient services secured at a cost of from one-fifth to one-fourth of the present average of salaries of the officers in the corps. This kind of service is furnished in some instances, as is shown by a letter from the surgeon-general, which forms a part of this report and is marked C. There will also be found appended a letter from the surgeon-general to the commanding-general when this subject was being considered by the committee, and the indorsements thereon are also submitted (marked D).

The committee submits also new legislation as follows:

That with the view of increasing the facility for religious instruction in the Army, the council of administration, at a post where there is no chaplain, is authorized to employ a minister of the gospel for the purpose of religious instruction at said post, the total expenditure at each post for such purpose not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and no further appointments of chaplains in the Army shall be made until the total number is reduced below twenty.

The present number of chaplains in the Army is 30 at posts and 4 with regiments.

The pay of chaplains is \$1,500 per year, with an increase of 10 per cent for each five years' service until twenty years' service shall have been rendered.

The committee submits the following new legislation:

Provided, That after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, no commutation of quarters shall be allowed any Army officer detailed to educational institutions: *And provided further*, That after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, no Army officer shall be permitted to remain at or be detailed to any educational institution unless quarters or commutation therefor are provided for such officer without expense to the Government.

For the purpose of extending the benefits of military instruction at educational institutions throughout the country this Congress increased the number of such officers of the Army that might be thus detailed from 75 to 100. The Government pays the salaries of these officers, their railroad transportation to and from the institution to which they are assigned, and under the present law their commutation for quarters. The amount of this last item is between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars per annum.

The committee are advised that at a few of the colleges quarters have been provided for the officers and at others officers are paid for additional instructions given, and concluded that a uniform rule relieving the Government from the expense of furnishing these officers with homes while at these institutions of learning, and requiring the institutions themselves to do at least so much towards bearing the expenses of the detail, would be fairer and result in a proper measure of economy.

About half of these institutions are what are known as "land-grant colleges," which now receive annually considerable appropriations from the Government. Of the other half of such institutions several make the fact that they have secured a detail of an Army officer as an instructor in military tactics and sometimes in other branches an attractive feature towards securing patronage. There is a great demand for these details of Army officers, and colleges, universities, academies, and other institutions of learning desiring this service should be willing to bear this small portion of their expense.

There are some other minor matters of new legislation which are either limitations upon the method of expenditure or requiring more careful supervision of the amounts expended and manner in which the expense is contracted by the officers having the subjects in charge.

Moderate reductions are made in the items for subsistence in the Commissary Department, and in those for regular supplies, incidental expenses, and purchase of horses in the Quartermaster's Department. These reductions were made by the committee because of the fact that the general falling in prices of the articles to be purchased under these several items would equal if not exceed in the amounts to be purchased. The necessities as to these expenditures are sufficiently under the control of the officers making them for the reductions to be effected without harm to the service.

The committee understands from the statements of the two officers at heads of these departments that there will be no great difficulty in bringing their purchases within the limits of the amounts proposed for them.

For transportation of the Army the deduction is \$100,000 in a total of \$2,600,000. The needs for transportation of the Army in time of peace are growing less and less each year. Changes are not so much required. Facilities and expense of transportation are being reduced, and even a greater reduction than the one proposed in the bill might well be expected.

The items for barracks and quarters is such as may be diminished by simply postponing some of the least necessary of the proposed improvements without detriment to the service, and the committee are of the opinion that in none of these several items should a deficiency occur, unless some unexpected and extensive disturbances should arise during the fiscal year which might require more active service on the part of the Army than has been experienced during the present fiscal year.

The item for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies is largely under the control of the Surgeon-General of the Army and may readily be reduced to the amount proposed in the appropriation bill without impairing the efficiency of this branch of the Department, if the expenses of this character should be economical and confined to such limits as are authorized by law. Should the reduction in the number of officers in the medical corps, proposed in another part of the bill, be effected, it may be necessary, in subsequent bills, to appropriate a larger sum in this item for the employment of attending physicians. But a sufficient reduction in the corps will not be effected by the proposed legislation to make such increase necessary for the fiscal year ending 1895.

Statement of appropriation for 1893-'94, the amount carried in bill of 1894-'95, showing increases and decreases.

	Law of 1893-'94.	Bill, 1894-'95.	Increase in bill.	Decrease in bill.
Officers of the line.....	\$2,775,000.00	\$2,750,000.00	.....	\$25,000.00
Officers for length of service.....	822,670.00	775,000.00	.....	47,670.00
Pay of enlisted men.....	4,100,000.00	4,200,000.00	\$100,000.00	.....
Pay of hospital corps.....	215,000.00	215,000.00	.....	.....
Service pay of enlisted men.....	475,130.00	450,000.00	.....	25,130.00
General-service clerks, etc.....	161,900.00	152,800.00	.....	9,100.00
Officers in Adjutant-General's Department.....	68,500.00	68,500.00	.....	.....
Officers in Inspector-General's Department.....	29,500.00	29,500.00	.....	.....
Corps of Engineers.....	316,500.00	315,600.00	.....	900.00
Officers in Pay Department.....	113,500.00	110,250.00	.....	3,250.00
Officers in Judge-Advocate-General's Office.....	34,000.00	34,000.00	.....	.....
Officers in Signal Corps.....	29,080.00	29,640.00	560.00	.....
Pay of officer in Record and Pension Office.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	.....
Pay of officers in Ordnance Department.....	176,780.00	174,420.00	.....	2,360.00
Pay of officers in Quartermaster's Department.....	193,500.00	193,700.00	200.00	.....
Pay of officers in Subsistence Department.....	100,900.00	99,300.00	.....	1,600.00
Pay of officers in Medical Department.....	581,550.00	525,230.00	.....	6,320.00
Pay of officers on the retired list.....	1,430,000.00	1,400,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Pay of retired enlisted men.....	320,000.00	303,000.00	.....	17,000.00
Pay of hospital matrons and surgeons.....	25,800.00	25,000.00	.....	800.00
Pay of paymasters, clerks, etc.....	84,200.00	80,000.00	.....	4,200.00
Compensation of witnesses, etc., at courts-martial.....	7,279.78	5,785.35	.....	1,494.43
Officer in charge of public building.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Officer commanding prison in Kansas.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Expert accountant in Inspector-General's Department.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Commutation of quarters to commissioned officers, etc.....	200,000.00	165,000.00	.....	35,000.00
Pay of clerk to secure information from abroad.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....
Allowance for travel, retained pay, etc.....	875,000.00	788,209.33	.....	86,790.67
Mileage to officers.....	160,000.00	140,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Traveling expenses for physicians, etc.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
Subsistence of the Army.....	1,700,000.00	1,650,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Quartermaster's Department.....	2,525,000.00	2,400,000.00	.....	125,000.00
Incidental expenses, etc.....	650,000.00	600,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Horses for cavalry, etc.....	130,000.00	100,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Army transportation.....	2,600,000.00	2,500,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Barracks and quarters.....	700,000.00	650,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	50,000.00	45,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....
Shelter, shooting galleries, etc.....	8,000.00	10,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	.....	.....
Contingent expenses of the Army.....	1,500.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Medical and hospital department.....	185,000.00	160,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Purchase of material for cooking.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Medical Museum and library.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	.....	.....
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....
Purchase of material at engineer depot.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....
Purchase and repair of instruments.....	3,000.00	2,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Library of engineer depot.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Ordnance service.....	80,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Manufacture of ammunition for small arms.....	180,000.00	180,000.00	.....	.....
Preserving ordnance stores.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Purchase of ordnance stores, etc.....	115,000.00	115,000.00	.....	.....
Infantry, cavalry, etc., equipments.....	130,000.00	180,000.00	.....	.....
Overhauling new ordnance stores, etc.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Firing morning and evening guns.....	20,600.00	20,600.00	.....	.....
Targets for artillery practice.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....
Manufacture of arms at national armories.....	40,000.00	400,000.00	.....	.....
Purchase of machine guns.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Recruiting service.....	130,000.00	120,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Signal Service.....	22,000.00	11,500.00	.....	10,500.00
Contingent expenses, commanding general.....	1,750.00	1,750.00	.....	.....
Contingent expenses, headquarters.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
Telegraph line from Fort Ringgold to, etc.....	17,000.00	.....	.....	17,000.00
Total.....	24,225,639.78	23,568,284.68	182,760.00	790,115.10
Deduct.....	23,568,284.68	.....	.....	132,760.00
Net increase.....	657,355.10	.....	.....	657,355.10

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1894.

SIR: In returning herewith House bill 4696, Fifty-third Congress, second session, "To revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the Army," I have the honor to invite attention to the inclosed copy of Secretary Elkins's letter dated March 26, 1892, to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate, on the subject, with reference to Senate bill 553, Fifty-second Congress, first session, which fully explains the views of the Department in the matter of the revival of the grade of lieutenant-general, and in which I concur.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1892.

SIR: Referring to the bill (S. 533) now pending before your committee "To revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States," the following is respectfully submitted:

It will be conceded as a well-established principle in the organization of armies that every grade of command should have a corresponding grade of commander. Whoever the officer in command of the entire Army may be his grade should be higher than that of an officer under his command. The office of commanding general being of conspicuous power and dignity, should be filled by an officer whose rank and title are superior to all other. A simple difference in date of commission of several officers of the same grade, as now, is not sufficient to give the necessary distinction. There should be, not only higher rank, but a distinctive grade for the Commanding General of the Army, no less than for all subordinate commands.

Touching the responsibilities of the office of Commanding General, it may be stated that the varied and important duties devolving upon the President and the Secretary of War make it necessary for them to intrust to the Commanding General all important military operations, together with many details pertaining to military administration and command. Hence the duties and responsibilities of the Commanding General of the Army necessarily become much greater and more important than those of the commander of any geographical department or division. The difference in the power and responsibilities of the highest officer in command and the next lower is even greater than between any other two consecutive grades. The Commanding General, being required to supervise the general administration of all military departments, must necessarily exercise a degree of careful scrutiny over the affairs of each, which naturally concentrates within his office such of the responsibilities pertaining to all. For these reasons there is even greater necessity for a distinctive grade for the Commanding General of the entire Army than for any other. We have but one Commanding General. He is a conspicuous figure in the Government and society. He is an object of interest, not only to his own countrymen, but people of all other countries.

Another feature to be considered is the expense incidental to so high an office. The office of Commanding General is attended with duties, social and official, which entail expenditures exceeding those of any general officer in command of a department, and yet the salary is the same as that of other officers of like grade. In fact, the compensation of the Commanding General is practically very much less than that of a major-general commanding a division or department. The latter is generally furnished with a house belonging to the Government, such as would cost in Washington a monthly rental of \$300 or \$400, while the amount allowed to the Commanding General for commutation of quarters is but \$72 per month, which largely reduces the pay of the major-general commanding the Army below that of his juniors in the same grade.

Apart from the principle involved, the important duties of the Commanding General and the great expense incident to the office, it may be remarked concerning the present incumbent that it would seem in his case a change in the law is demanded. The present Commanding General of the Army was a major-general of volunteers, and commanded a department and Army in the field from May, 1863, till the close of the war in 1865. In such command he won important victories and was uniformly successful. He has also been a major-general in the regular Army twenty-three years. Promotion at this late day would be a fitting recognition of his long and distinguished services to his country.

To the considerations above suggested may well be added the fact that in former times when the grade of major-general was fixed for the commander of the Army in time of peace, that Army consisted of less than half its present strength and was in tactical organization only a single division, while the present strength of the Army, small as it is, is a full army corps in its organization, and the appropriate grade for the command of an army corps is that of lieutenant-general. The past history of military legislation in this country is in entire accord with the proposition that the general in chief of the present Army should be a lieutenant-general.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
U. S. Senate.

B.

Population of military stations, U. S. Army, and number of medical officers on duty.

Stations.	Soldiers.			Civilians.				Grand total.	Medical officers.	
	Officers.	Enlisted.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Surgeons.	Attending physicians.
Adams	17	253	270	5	74	108	187	457	2	.....
Alcatraz	7	118	125	48	20	23	91	216	1	.....
Allegheny	2	29	31	3	18	17	38	69	.....	1
Angel	13	290	303	13	21	27	61	364	1	.....
Apache <i>a</i>	9	209	218	23	21	30	74	292	2	.....
Assiniboine <i>a</i>	20	559	579	50	68	87	205	784	3	.....
Augusta	1	28	29	6	11	17	34	63	.....	1
Baltimore <i>b</i>	* 12	* 18	30	7	19	6	32	62	1	.....
Barrancas	4	65	69	7	39	30	76	145	1	.....
Bayard	19	366	385	41	60	94	195	580	2	.....
Benicia	9	219	228	16	36	36	88	316	1	.....
Bliss	17	334	351	8	41	65	114	465	2	.....
Boise barracks	4	118	120	4	19	16	39	159	1	.....
Boston <i>b</i>	7	* 15	22	29	27	24	80	102	1	.....
Bowie	5	99	104	13	17	10	40	144	1	.....
Brady	10	167	177	1	22	33	56	233	1	.....
Brown	6	103	109	8	14	13	35	144	1	.....
Buford	12	306	318	30	62	58	150	468	2	.....
Canby	4	108	112	17	17	21	55	167	1	.....
Chicago <i>b c</i>	25	* 38	63	5	58	36	99	162	1	.....
Clark <i>a</i>	8	208	216	8	44	58	110	326	2	.....
Columbia	1	20	21	.....	7	6	13	34	.....	1
Columbus barracks <i>d</i>	14	555	569	5	43	39	87	656	3	.....
Columbus, Fort <i>e</i>	12	178	190	65	125	76	266	456	2	.....
Custer <i>a</i>	17	385	402	29	39	104	172	574	2	.....
D. A. Russell <i>e</i>	25	457	482	7	97	75	179	661	3	.....
David's Island <i>d</i>	13	440	453	7	37	51	95	548	2	.....
Denver <i>e</i>	11	* 22	33	32	52	59	143	176	1	.....
Douglas	26	508	534	11	54	65	130	664	2	.....
Du Chesne	6	112	118	21	25	26	72	190	1	.....
Eagle Pass	3	55	58	1	13	14	28	86	1	.....
Frankford Arsenal	7	40	47	.....	18	30	48	95	.....	1
Grants <i>a</i>	16	322	338	23	30	44	97	435	2	.....
Hamilton	18	263	281	4	45	56	105	386	1	.....

a One medical officer required for service with detachments in the field during summer months.

b The attending surgeons in the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and San Francisco also examine recruits, and this is an important part of their duty. The numbers examined in these cities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were as follows: Baltimore, 451; Boston, 769; Chicago, 1,436; New York City, 950; Philadelphia, 981; St. Paul, 455; and San Francisco, 165.

c Department headquarters.

d Recruiting depot.

e Hospital Corps company of instruction at this post.

* The numbers in the table marked thus include retired officers and retired enlisted men, as follows: Baltimore, 5 officers and 18 enlisted men; Chicago, 8 enlisted men; Denver, 5 enlisted men; Boston, 11 enlisted men; New York City, 29 officers and 41 enlisted men; Omaha, 4 enlisted men; Philadelphia, 22 officers and 26 enlisted men; St. Paul, 4 enlisted men; San Antonio, 14 enlisted men; San Francisco, 10 officers and 33 enlisted men; Washington, 103 officers and 118 enlisted men; Washington Soldiers' Home, 758 discharged soldiers.

Population of military stations, U. S. Army, etc.—Continued.

Stations.	Soldiers.			Civilians.				Grand total.	Medical officers.	
	Officers.	Enlisted.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Surgeons.	Attending physicians.
Hancock.....	2	46	48	3	4	5	12	60	1	.....
Hot Springs <i>a</i>	4	35	39	16	7	7	30	69	2	.....
Huachuca <i>b</i>	13	344	357	19	63	43	125	482	2	.....
Indianapolis.....	1	28	29	2	9	5	16	45	.....	1
Int. Bound. Com.....	5	51	56	25	1	1	27	83	1	.....
Jackson barracks.....	6	115	121	2	17	18	37	158	1	.....
Jefferson barracks <i>c</i>	15	371	386	29	36	56	121	507	2	.....
Kennebec.....	* 1	14	15	1	6	14	21	36	.....	1
Keogh <i>b</i>	23	456	479	34	106	113	253	732	2	.....
Key West.....	3	53	56	.....	11	14	25	81	.....	1
Leavenworth, Fort.....	89	680	769	53	162	133	348	1,117	3	.....
Leavenworth prison.....	8	116	124	556	53	58	667	791	1	.....
Logan <i>b</i>	18	348	366	10	56	30	96	462	2	.....
Mackinac.....	4	60	64	.....	16	12	28	92	1	.....
Madison.....	17	340	357	5	60	62	127	484	2	.....
Marcy.....	10	133	143	8	24	30	62	205	1	.....
Mason.....	4	64	68	7	20	21	48	116	1	.....
McHenry.....	10	177	187	3	32	34	69	256	1	.....
McIntosh <i>b</i>	13	207	220	4	32	38	74	294	2	.....
McKinney <i>b</i>	15	273	288	14	53	67	134	422	2	.....
McPherson.....	23	420	453	4	80	87	171	624	2	.....
Meade.....	24	371	395	33	59	94	186	581	2	.....
Missoula.....	9	187	196	20	52	60	132	328	1	.....
Monroe.....	39	469	508	46	148	186	380	888	2	.....
Mount Vernon.....	10	174	184	34	182	165	381	565	1	1
Myer.....	12	258	270	20	25	41	86	356	1	.....
Newport.....	3	58	61	.....	13	24	37	98	(t)	.....
New York <i>d</i>	* 48	66	114	149	130	80	359	473	1	.....
Niagara.....	10	165	175	4	44	42	90	265	1	.....
Niobrara.....	18	478	496	10	42	72	124	620	2	.....
Omaha <i>e</i>	18	* 22	40	16	118	115	249	289	1	.....
Omaha, Fort <i>f</i>	20	492	512	4	53	57	114	626	4	.....
Ontario.....	4	57	61	1	12	10	23	84	1	.....
Pembina.....	3	56	59	4	14	18	36	95	.....	1
Philadelphia <i>d</i>	* 32	* 31	63	2	20	12	34	97	1	.....
Pilot Butte.....	3	54	57	.....	6	3	9	66	1	.....
Plattsburg <i>g</i>	4	55	59	2	13	15	30	89	1	.....
Porter.....	6	109	115	4	26	35	65	180	1	.....
Preble.....	5	64	59	1	13	25	39	108	1	.....
Presidio S. F. <i>h</i>	31	588	619	91	156	250	497	1,116	4	.....
Reno <i>b</i>	12	308	320	38	63	79	180	500	2	.....
Riley <i>i</i>	43	637	680	63	141	104	308	988	5	.....
Ringgold.....	7	163	170	12	35	44	91	261	1	.....
Robinson.....	25	467	492	22	129	148	299	791	2	.....
Rock Island.....	8	60	68	.....	18	24	42	110	.....	1
St. Francis.....	7	133	140	2	22	16	40	180	1	.....
St. Paul <i>d e</i>	17	* 26	43	9	69	54	132	175	1	.....
San Houston.....	48	* 659	707	44	223	222	489	1,196	3	.....
San Antonio <i>e</i>										
San Carlos.....	6	184	190	14	11	14	39	229	1	.....
San Diego.....	5	69	74	1	10	23	34	108	1	.....
Sandy Hook.....	6	64	70	45	16	20	81	151	.....	(t)

a Army and Navy General Hospital.

b One medical officer required for service with detachments in the field during summer months.

c Recruiting depot.

d The attending surgeons in the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and San Francisco also examine recruits, and this is an important part of their duty. The numbers examined in these cities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were as follows: Baltimore, 451; Boston, 769; Chicago, 1,436; New York City, 950; Philadelphia, 981; St. Paul, 455; and San Francisco, 165.

e Department headquarters.

f Two absent, sick.

g One will be retired for age March 16, 1894.

h Two required for detachments in field during summer months.

i Hospital Corps company of instruction at this post.

* The numbers in the table marked thus include retired officers and retired enlisted men, as follows: Baltimore, 5 officers and 18 enlisted men; Chicago, 8 enlisted men; Denver, 5 enlisted men; Boston, 11 enlisted men; New York City, 29 officers and 41 enlisted men; Omaha, 4 enlisted men; Philadelphia, 22 officers and 26 enlisted men; St. Paul, 4 enlisted men; San Antonio, 14 enlisted men; San Francisco, 10 officers and 33 enlisted men; Washington, 103 officers and 118 enlisted men; Washington Soldiers Home, 758 discharged soldiers.

† The sick are attended by the post surgeon of Fort Thomas, Ky.

‡ The sick are attended by the post surgeon of Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Population of military stations, U. S. Army, etc.—Continued.

Stations.	Soldiers.			Civilians.				Grand total.	Medical officers.	
	Officers.	Enlisted.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Surgeons.	Attending physicians.
San Francisco <i>a b</i>	* 33	* 49	82	33	105	86	224	306	1	.....
Schuyler.....	6	111	117	8	31	37	76	193	1	.....
Sheridan <i>c</i>	41	624	665	30	128	102	260	925	4	.....
Sherman.....	17	378	395	16	61	77	154	549	2	.....
Sidney.....	8	199	207	4	22	21	47	254	1	.....
Sill.....	18	261	279	46	123	217	386	665	2	.....
Snelling.....	29	443	472	28	97	104	229	701	2	.....
Spokane.....	5	64	69	3	10	14	27	96	1	.....
Springfield.....	4	30	34	3	20	12	35	69	.....	1
Stanton.....	6	107	113	6	24	22	52	165	1	.....
Sully.....	8	167	175	10	32	36	78	253	1	.....
Supply.....	11	203	214	24	51	66	141	355	2	.....
Thomas.....	19	370	389	6	69	51	126	515	2	.....
Townsend.....	4	61	65	3	12	18	33	98	1	.....
Trumbull.....	4	65	69	.....	19	25	44	113	1	.....
Vancouver Barracks <i>b</i>	35	429	464	31	76	121	228	692	2	.....
Wadsworth.....	11	178	189	8	46	41	95	284	1	.....
Wallawalla.....	11	195	206	16	22	52	90	296	1	.....
Warren.....	6	113	119	42	22	20	84	203	1	.....
Washakie.....	6	161	167	9	37	73	119	286	1	.....
Washington.....	*206	*142	348	142	684	287	1,113	1,461	2	.....
Washington Barracks <i>d</i>	19	320	339	6	35	60	101	440	3	.....
Washington Soldiers' Home.....	9	*759	768	42	40	18	100	-868	1	.....
Watertown.....	3	37	40	7	16	8	31	71	.....	1
Watervliet.....	4	57	61	1	29	37	67	128	.....	1
Wayne.....	12	240	252	2	57	35	94	346	1	.....
West Point cadets.....	50	311	370	11	145	41	197	567	2	.....
West Point soldiers.....	.....	329	329	49	157	270	476	805	1	.....
Whipple.....	11	177	188	8	38	73	119	307	1	.....
Willels Point.....	21	371	392	6	135	210	351	743	2	.....
Wingate.....	34	426	460	22	65	74	161	621	2	.....
Wood.....	3	64	67	10	13	16	39	106	.....	(f)
Yates <i>e</i>	12	209	221	12	48	79	139	360	2	.....
Yellowstone.....	8	137	145	8	16	13	36	182	1	.....
Total.....	1, 330	25, 657	27, 487	2, 685	6, 489	6, 770	15, 944	43, 431	165	13

a The attending surgeons in the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and San Francisco also examine recruits, and this is an important part of their duty. The numbers examined in these cities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were as follows: Baltimore, 451; Boston, 769; Chicago, 1,436; New York City, 950; Philadelphia, 981; St. Paul, 455; and San Francisco, 165.

b Department headquarters.

c One absent with leave (4 months).

d Hospital Corps company of instruction at this post.

e One medical officer required for service with detachments in the field during summer months.

*The numbers in the table marked thus include retired officers and retired enlisted men, as follows: Baltimore, 5 officers and 18 enlisted men; Chicago, 8 enlisted men; Denver, 5 enlisted men; Boston, 11 enlisted men; New York City, 29 officers and 41 enlisted men; Omaha, 4 enlisted men; Philadelphia, 22 officers and 26 enlisted men; St. Paul, 4 enlisted men; San Antonio, 14 enlisted men; San Francisco, 10 officers and 33 enlisted men; Washington, 103 officers and 118 enlisted men; Washington Soldiers' Home, 758 discharged soldiers.

†The sick are attended by the post surgeon of Fort Columbus, N. Y.

On duty with troops.....	165
Surgeon-General's Office and Medical Museum.....	6
Medical directors at headquarters of military departments.....	8
In charge of medical supply depots.....	3
Permanently disabled or on sick leave.....	5
On temporary duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri during absence of medical director in Europe.....	1
Vacancies.....	4
Total.....	192

C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 6, 1894.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, requesting the amount expended for attending physicians during the last fiscal year at Allegheny, Augusta, Columbia, etc., I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement giving the information desired.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Hon. JOS. H. OUTHWAITE, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 5, 1894.

Statement of the amount expended for attending (civilian) physicians during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, at the following specified military stations.

Allegheny arsenal, Pa., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	\$267. 00
Augusta arsenal, Ga., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	593. 00
Columbia arsenal, Tenn., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	588. 00
Frankford arsenal, Pa., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	701. 00
Indianapolis arsenal, Ind., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	708. 00
Kennebec arsenal, Me., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	370. 00
Key West barracks, Fla., from January 26, 1893, to June 30, 1893*	519. 97
Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala., from December 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893†	875. 00
Fort Pembina, N. Dak., from October 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	131. 00
Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., from June 12, 1893, to June 30, 1893†	79. 50
Rock Island arsenal, Ill., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	962. 00
Springfield armory, Mass., from September 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	404. 50
Watertown arsenal, Mass., from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	514. 00
Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., from July 1, 1892, to December 31, 1892, from June 1, 1893, to June 30, 1893 §	469. 50
Total	7, 182. 47

D.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1894.

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that you will communicate to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives your opinion with reference to the reduction of the Medical Corps of the Army, which is now under consideration by that committee.

There are at present no more medical officers than are necessary for the performance of the varied duties required of the Medical Corps, and in case of reduction it would be necessary to employ private physicians to take the place of medical officers, or to leave small garrisons without medical attendance. But the bill before the committee proposes to take 61 officers from the list as vacancies occur, and at the same time strikes \$35,000 from the appropriation from which private physicians would have to be paid, although heretofore this appropriation has been barely adequate for the needs of the service. The effect of the bill would be to delay the promotion of assistant surgeons with the rank of captain who have been eighteen years or more in the service for at least ten years, and of surgeons with the rank of major who served through the war, and have now been in the service for more than thirty-two years, for from four to eight years.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Maj-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding General, U. S. A.

* Had no garrison prior to January 26, 1893.

† In attendance on Indian prisoners of war.

‡ A commissioned medical officer of the Army was on duty at this station from July 1, 1892, to June 11, 1893.

§ A commissioned medical officer of the Army was on duty at this station from January 1, 1893, to May 31, 1893.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 15, 1894.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

It would, in my judgment, be seriously injurious to the military service to so reduce the officers in the Medical Corps that there would no longer be the necessary number of surgeons for permanent duty at the various military posts. Medical service may doubtless be employed for officers stationed in cities, and perhaps in some cases at much less expense than the salaries of a surgeon; yet when it is remembered that the Army surgeons stationed in cities besides attending the officers there perform the very important duty of examining recruits, it is probable that the service rendered is less expensive as well as far more efficient than that which could be hired by the visit. At military posts it is, in my judgment, impracticable to supply the necessary service, including that in the hospitals, in any other way than through the regular commissioned officer.

So far as I am informed the experience of late years shows that the Medical Corps of the Army is none too large for the necessities of the service.

If these views meet with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, I respectfully suggest that they be communicated to the committees in Congress having this matter in charge.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

Forward to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.